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PROGRESS MADE IN IMPLEMENTING THE TASKS ENTRUSTED TO THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM BY THE BUENOS AIRES PLAN OF ACTION FOR PROMOTING AND IMPLEMENTING TECHNICAL COOPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Report of the Administrator

Addendum

Reports of organizations of the United Nations development system

CONTENTS

		Page
1.	Department of Technical Cooperation for Development (DTCD)	3
2.	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)	9
3.	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)	19
4.	United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)	22
5.	United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)	25

CONTENTS (continued)

Page

6. United Nations Volunteers programme (UNV) 30

7. World Food Council (WFC) 33

8. World Bank 35

1. Department of Technical Cooperation for Development (DTCD)

I. Support to promotional and operational TCDC activities

UNDTCD continued its sustained support to TCDC activities mainly in the two ways that it has carried them out in the past: through the United Nations regular programme, and by incorporating TCDC aspects into projects funded from UNDP or other sources and executed by the Department. Under regular programme funds promotion of TCDC takes place through catalytic inputs, such as: workshops, seminars and training programmes which facilitate the exchange of experience and expertise among developing countries, thereby also stimulating networking arrangements. The programme also covers the cost of pilot projects which are designed to test the feasibility of new approaches in TCDC and which serve as demonstration or training centres for personnel from other developing countries.

During the past two years the subjects covered by those activities were as diverse as the sectors of DTCD's competence, with active participation of developing countries from all regions addressing a broad cross-section of issues of central importance to them. For example, workshops were held, inter alia, on: public sector investment, programming and management (Argentina, 1989, attended by 23 developing countries); planning of financial resources for development (Ethiopia, 1989, with 31 developing countries); planning, organization and administration of large-scale demographic and social data collection (Thailand, 1989, attended by 15 developing countries); disability statistics (Malta, 1989, with 29 developing countries); revision of system of national accounts (Brazil, Fiji and Ethiopia, 1990); and on experience in public investment programming and management (El Salvador, 1990, with 6 developing countries). Seminars on: mineral exploration and investment potential West Africa (Côte d'Ivoire, 1989, attended by 18 developing countries); power plant maintenance (Jordan, 1989, with 9 developing countries); management development training modules for project development (Morocco, 1989, with 13 developing countries); and on petroleum exploration in the Indian Ocean (Seychelles, 1990, with 16 developing countries); mobilization of resources for optional water development and conservation (Venezuela, 1990, with 19 developing countries); on improving revenue administration (Zimbabwe, 1990, with 13 developing countries). Symposia on: solar energy applications (China, 1989, with 15 developing countries); water resources management in drought-prone areas (India, 1989, with 19 developing countries); training in software development for public personnel (Jordan, 1989, with 24 developing countries), etc.

Of the gatherings referred to above, a first of its kind was the international training workshop in disability statistics, held in Malta in 1989, and attended by 29 developing countries from Africa, Asia and Latin America, which addressed the problem of lack of a standard survey handbook for data collection and analysis on disablement and sought to strengthen national capabilities to produce and use demographic and social statistics to answer policy-related questions on disablement. Following the workshop, participants

have continued to correspond and exchange materials within and across regions on their work on national registries and also on methods for planning surveys in their own countries, thereby maintaining institutional networking on this topic, including continued communication with DTCD. A future workshop is planned in 1991 in collaboration with UNESCO on survey methods in childhood disability.

DTCD's interregional project INT/82/R92 "Training of statisticians" has continued with its accomplishments with on-the-job training of junior statisticians from developing countries to work in the statistical office of other developing countries, and by sponsoring study tours to developing countries' statistical institutions. To date over 130 developing countries nationals from approximately 50 countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America, and Arab States have benefited. As well, over 30 developing countries institutions have been of assistance.

In Eastern Europe, a regional IPF project RER/87/005 "Computerized coal mining system" with DTCD execution aims at computerized monitoring of coal mining operations with an emphasis on safety and environmental aspects, and has established a network in the seven participating countries to coordinate research, development and marketing of the computer system, with a training centre in Czechoslovakia, fully equipped with microcomputers and telecommunications equipment for demonstration of the monitoring system.

Another example of an IPF-funded project is the new IPF/MDP project KEN/89/010 "National management policy development", which aims at strengthening the Government's capacity for policy formulation and implementation. The project provides for TCDC-oriented modalities in the organization of seminars jointly between the Government of Kenya and other Governments in the eastern/southern Africa subregion reflecting shared resources (teachers, transportation costs and living expenses of participants) by the respective Governments.

Moreover, as another medium to support TCDC, namely programming exercises, DTCD collaborated with the UNDP Special Unit for TCDC in support of the Indonesian Government and 29 other participating developing countries in the multisectoral interregional TCDC programming exercise organized and hosted by the Government of Indonesia in Jakarta, July 1990. In preparation for the exercise, DTCD instructed all project staff located in participating countries to assist Governments in the matching of their capacities and needs with those of Indonesia, and to assist in the formulation of project requests on the basis of their respective capacities and needs, to be submitted similarly for negotiations at the exercise. At the Jakarta gathering itself which it attended, DTCD along with other United Nations entities, donor countries and non-governmental organizations worked closely with the UNDP Special Unit for TCDC, the host Government and the other participating Governments in their efforts for the success of the meeting, including assistance in the negotiations themselves. To the extent possible, DTCD intends to provide catalytic financial support by providing "bridging costs", mainly international travel during the implementation phase of several of the projects agreed upon in the fields of energy, public works and the

handicapped, for which it stands ready, subject to Governments' requests and availability of funds. With its participation at the Indonesia programming exercise, DTCD reaffirmed its policy to assist similar exercises for TCDC exchanges, as it actively supported in several ways in recent years those held in China, Turkey, Tunisia and Egypt.

Furthermore, in response to a request from the Special Unit for TCDC on the possible organization of a training programme on the Jaipur foot technology in the field of physical rehabilitation in the context of TCDC, DTCD enlisted the support of projects on the handicapped which it backstops in several countries of Africa and the Americas. The Department as well continued its cooperation with the Special Unit for TCDC in their preparation of the proposed and much-needed TCDC handbook as a comprehensive source of reference for use by national and international officials, by providing the Unit with relevant comments on the proposed text and also with examples of DTCD activities for their possible inclusion. The Department also attended the TCDC focal points meeting of the organizations of the United Nations development system, held at Geneva in 1990, in which problems of common interest, especially financing of TCDC, were discussed.

II. Measures taken (or planned) to strengthen the organization's supportive role in promoting TCDC

On the basis of the momentum generated through the TCDC interregional, regional and subregional intergovernmental programming exercises that have progressively and steadily been held in a number of countries since 1986, DTCD has actively tried to further TCDC by: (a) continuing to promote and include TCDC elements in its activities through the United Nations regular programme and in projects under its execution, especially at the time of project formulation; (b) being ready to provide direct support, if requested, to the convening of at least one TCDC programming exercise per year, with financial contribution and/or with staff resources; (c) maintaining the focal point arrangment which has been operating over recent years, in order to coordinate the Department's support to TCDC activities; (d) offering technical and advisory services to assist developing countries in the elaboration of TCDC projects in its fields of competence; (e) providing catalytic support to the implementaion of some TCDC projects resulting from the programming exercises in the form of bridging costs, e.g., international air fares for training; and (f) providing headquarters desk-technical support to enhance TCDC activities agreed to between developing countries, which could benefit from DTCD's technical knowledge and experience. In addition, by maintaining close collaboration with all TCDC endeavours of the Special Unit for TCDC in which the Department may be instrumental to assist in the furtherance of TCDC. Furthermore, in view of the forthcoming fifth country programming cycle, DTCD will redouble its efforts to increase awareness of TCDC by its interregional and technical advisers staff, given their meaningful advisory role to developing country Governments in programme design, project identification and project formulation, as well as throughout the implementation phase.

III. Use of developing countries' capacities

On the basis of the policy it has been practising over the years, DTCD continued utilizing developing countries' capacities as follows. In 1989, out of the total of 1,218 appointed experts and/or consultants to DTCD-executed projects, 33 per cent were nationals from developing countries. In 1990, from a total of approximately 1,200 experts and/or consultants appointed, 34 per cent were nationals from developing countries. At the 1990 National Recruitment Services (NRS) Meeting organized biennally by DTCD, the meeting continued to emphasize the need to include qualified candidates from developing countries in the panels submitted to recipient Governments to fill in experts and/or consultants field posts. It also asked for more attention to be given to strengthening the cooperation among NRS of developing countries.

Regarding training, in 1989, a total of 4,044 developing country nationals were placed by DTCD either as fellowships or scholarships, of which 2,169 or 51 per cent were placed in institutions of developing countries. From the preliminary figures available for 1990, a total of 2,687 or 63 per cent were placed in institutions of developing countries, thereby representing a higher percentage in the utilization of such institutional capacities over the previous reporting period which showed 49 per cent in 1988 and 41 per cent in 1987.

On the procurement of goods and services for technical cooperation, the total DTCD procured in 1989 in equipment was $39.6 million, of which $12.7 million, or 32.3 per cent of the total was spent in developing countries. Total budgets for contracts were $6.9 million, of which $2.1 million, or 31.1 per cent was awarded to developing countries' firms. From the preliminary 1990 figures the total procured in equipment for technical cooperation projects amounted to $41.1 million, of which $12.4 million or 30.3 per cent of the total was procured from developing countries. Total budgets for contracts amounted to $10.5 million, of which 24.4 per cent was awarded to developing countries' firms. In addition to the latter, it should be noted that as part of its supportive policy on the use of developing countries' capacities, DTCD adopted in 1990 a set of Guidelines for Short-listing of Contracts and Procurement Service. For bidding purposes, they require of all DTCD Contract and Procurement Officers consideration of developing countries' capacities, along with the capacities of underutilized major donor countries' capacities and other countries when selecting and proposing firms for consultancy services, as well as in the procurement of equipment and supplies for project operations. Accordingly, the guidelines ensure that developing countries' capacities be given an equitable and fair opportunity.

Organization: DTCD

SECTION II

Level of Support for TCDC by Number of Activities and amounts (in $'000s US), 1 January 1989 - 31 December 1990

I. PROMOTIONAL ACTIVITIES

(A) Strengthening of Countries' Capacities for TCDC

Type of Activities	Regular Programme		U N D P Country IPF a/		Regional IPF		INT/GLO IPF		Development Banks		Funds-in-Trust & Other External Donor		Recipient Countries' Own Trust Funds		Total Current Reporting Period b/		Total Preceding Reporting Period	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Institution Strengthening	5	578													5	578		
Networking	11	1,038									4	358			15	1,396		
Info System	6	412													6	412		
Strengthening TCDC Focal Points																		
TCDC Training																		
Other																		
Sub-totals	22	2,028									4	358			26	2,386		

(B) Specific Activities to Promote, Identify or Formulate TCDC Operational Activities

Meetings, Seminars & Workshops	20	c/ 2,015													20	2,015		
Feasibility Studies & Surveys															8	857		
Training	8	857																
Other																		
Sub-totals															28	2,872		
TOTAL	28	2,872																

II. CATALYTIC SUPPORT PROVIDED TO OPERATIONAL TCDC ACTIVITIES

Experts																		
Equipment																		
Fellowships	31	200													31	200		
Contracts																		
Other																		
Total Operational																		
GRAND TOTAL	81	5,100									4	358			85	5,458		

a/ Activities in progress. Quantification not available.

b/ No distinction is made as to the gender of beneficiaries.

c/ Includes support to TCDC intergovernmental programming exercises.

Organization: DTCD

SECTION III

Statistical Summary

Utilization of the Capacities of Developing Countries in

Programmes and Projects of the UN Development System

1 January 1989 - 31 December 1990 *

*Experts/Consultants **

Total Provided		Recruited from Developing Countries			
W/M	US$ '000s	W/M	US $ '000s	% of Total US $	% of Total $ US
N/A	174.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

*Fellowships **

Total Provided		Placed in Developing Countries			
W/M	US$ '000s	W/M	US $ '000s	% of Total US $	% of Total $ US
N/A	56.4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Equipment

Total Provided		Purchased From Developing Countries			
US$ '000s		US $ '000s		% of Total US $	% of Total $ US
80,781		25,248		31.2	-

Subcontracts

Total Provided		Awarded to Institutions/Firms of Developing Countries			
Number	US$ '000s	Number	US $ '000s	% of Total Number	% of Total $ US
443	17,469	250	4,689	26.8	37.3

* DTCD data are by number of expert appointments or fellowship awards, not by work-months or dollar values, except for the total dollar-value of each component. Experts totalled 2,418 of which 810 (33.4 per cent) were from developing countries; and fellowships totalled 8,258, of which 4,856 (57.2 per cent) were placed in developing countries.

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2. Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)

Section I: Summary assessment

A. Support to promotional and operational TCDC activities

1. During the 1989-1990 biennium, efforts were made to strengthen the utilization of TCDC modalities in the different sectors included in ECLAC's programme of work, with special emphasis on some of them, such as maritime and land transport; mining and water management; information services and development of data banks; trade promotion and some export-related services; frontier integration; social and economic planning and policy coordination. Significant progress was achieved in some emerging spheres of concern to the countries of the region, such as natural disaster prevention, integration of women in development and programming of the 1990 round of population censuses. At the subregional level TCDC activities have continued to be carried out in relevant sectors. In the Central American subregion, mention must be made of sectors like interconnection of electrical systems; and information on women, health and development. In the Caribbean subregion, ECLAC has provided continuous support to cooperation activities in the framework of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee. A special mention can be made of activities in relation to information on patents and integration of population in development planning. Interregional TCDC-oriented activities have also been carried out through joint initiatives with other regional commissions, mainly ECA and ESCAP.

2. The major orientation of the work carried out in the biennium can be summarized as follows: (a) increased use of extrabudgetary resources for promoting and supporting TCDC; (b) active participation of ECLAC in the TCDC coordinating mechanism that has been successfully implemented in the region through concerted actions with other regional organizations and bodies in the field of TCDC, mainly the Latin American Economic System (SELA); (c) continuous collaboration with and catalytic support of national TCDC coordination centres at the request of Governments; (d) active support, in close coordination with the UNDP Special Unit for TCDC, to initiatives taken by groups of countries to pursue TCDC programming at the regional level in specific sectors of high priority for the countries.

3. Promotional and operational TCDC activities have been carried out through TCDC-oriented projects funded with extrabudgetary resources. The following projects (ACCIS identifier, expenditures in 1989-1990 and funding source (trust funds (TF), recipient countries (RC)), were operational during the 1989-1990 biennium, classified according to the major TCDC orientation of the project's programme of work:*

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* The list of project titles can be found in annex I.

(i) Institution strengthening: RLA/86/029 ($997,000; UNDP); RLA/86/002 ($786,000; UNDP); RLA/88/P61 ($194,000; UNFPA-TF); RLA/88/P08 ($204,000; UNFPA-TF); RFA/90/S08 ($55,000; TF) (Total: 5 projects; $2,236,000).

(ii) Networking: CAM/89/015 ($90,000; UNDP); RLA/88/039 ($211,000; UNDP); PMA/90/S01 ($128,000; UNEP-TF); ITA/87/S79 ($166,000; TF) (Total: 4 projects; $595,000).

(iii) Information systems: RLA/89/001 ($12,000; UNDP); HOL/89/S49 ($60,000; TF); OPS/90/S04 ($29,000; WHO/OPS-TF); IRC/87/S59 ($188,000; TF); IRC/86/S23 ($80,000; TF) (Total: 5 projects; $369,000).

(iv) Strengthening focal points: HOL/89/S47 ($20,000; TF) (Total: 1 project; $20,000).

(v) Meetings, seminars, workshops: HOL/84/S03 ($35,000; TF); HOL/87/S60 ($101,000; TF); ALA/90/S80 ($29,000; RC) (Total: 3 projects; $165,000).

(vi) Studies and surveys: BID/90/S65 ($150,000; IDB-TF); RFA/88/S21 ($203,000; TF); RFA/90/S11 ($201,000; TF); ITA/88/S28 ($577,000; TF) (Total: 4 projects; $1,131,000).

TOTAL during the biennium: 22 projects, $4,516,000.

B. Measures taken to strengthen ECLAC's support to TCDC

4. The general framework of the ECLAC system - which includes the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES), the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE) and the ECLAC secretariat itself - in this field is the Buenos Aires Plan of Action, but more specifically, its TCDC activities are governed by the mandates issued by the member States of the Commission to the ECLAC secretariat. TCDC has been given a special treatment in the institutional structure of the ECLAC system through a sessional committee specifically devoted to examining cooperation between developing countries and regions. The Committee was established in 1979, at the eighteenth session of ECLAC, and has met regularly during the ensuing regular sessions (1981, 1984, 1986, 1988). The last meeting of the TCDC Committee was held during the twenty-third session of the Commission, held in Caracas from 3 to 11 May 1990. On that occasion the Committee reviewed the progress made in TCDC activities during the previous inter-sessional period and put forward specific mandates to the ECLAC secretariat for the next period. These mandates are contained in resolution 508 (XXIII) (see annex II below).

5. Within this framework ECLAC has carried out several activities to strengthen its capability to provide support to TCDC initiatives at the regional, subregional and interregional levels.

(a) Information services through the Latin American Centre for Economic and Social Documentation (CLADES) which is part of the ECLAC system, aimed at establishing or reinforcing national information networks with intensive utilization of exchanges among the countries themselves (INFOPLAN);

(b) Inclusion of TCDC in ECLAC's programme of work with the purpose of identifying concrete opportunities for possible cooperation among the participating countries, including technical backstopping to TCDC networks;

(c) Technical support and assistance to the annual Regional Meeting of National Directors for International Cooperation, which is organized in the framework of the SELA with UNDP support;

(d) Publication of the periodic bulletin "Cooperation and Development", which disseminates information on TCDC activities carried out by the ECLAC system at the regional and interregional levels. Publication of the bulletin was initiated in 1981. During the 1989-1990 biennium, the following issues were published (in both English and Spanish): in 1989, 28 (February); 29 (July); 30 (October); in 1990, 31 (May); 32 (September) and 33 (December);

(e) Publication, in May 1990, of a bilingual directory for TCDC entitled "Revised guide to technical cooperation among developing countries: supply and directory of institutions" (LC/G.1612);

(f) Coordination with regional organizations which are active in the utilization of TCDC modalities in their respective fields of competence, through regular meetings of a coordinating regional arrangement that has been set up with the support of the UNDP Special Unit for TCDC and the SELA;

(g) Consultation and coordination with the rest of the regional commissions for joint initiatives aimed at promoting TCDC at the interregional level, particularly with ESCAP for the preparation of an UNCTAD-supported project to identify opportunities for increased trade among countries of the Pacific Basin, and with ECA for the organization of an interregional governmental experts meeting on technological development policies.

6. All the above activities are coordinated internally by the Division of Operations, which is the organization's focal point for TCDC in the secretariat. The operational role of the Division in the ECLAC system has made it possible to underline or introduce TCDC elements in the programme of work of the secretariat, particularly in the extrabudgetary projects that are executed by the system.

Organization: ECLAC

SECTION II

Level of Support for TCDC by Number of Activities and amounts (in $'000s US), 1 January 1989 - 31 December 1990

I. PROMOTIONAL ACTIVITIES

(A) Strengthening of Countries' Capacities for TCDC

Type of Activities	Regular Programme		UNDP Country IPF		UNDP Regional IPF		UNDP INT/GLO IPF		Development Banks		Funds-in-Trust & Other External Donor		Recipient Countries' Own Trust Funds		Total Current Reporting Period		Total Preceding Reporting Period	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Institution Strengthening					2	1.783					3	453			5	2.236	7	2.537
Networking					2	301					2	294			4	595	5	571
Info System					1	12					4	357			5	369	3	296
Strengthening TCDC Focal Points	1	130									1	20			2	150	2	143
TCDC Training																		
Other																		
Sub-totals	1	130			5	2.096					10	1.124			16	3.350	17	3.547

(B) Specific Activities to Promote, Identify or Formulate TCDC Operational Activities

Meetings, Seminars & Workshops											2	146	1	29	3	165	3	163
Feasibility Studies & Surveys					3	981			1	150					4	1.131	2	1.066
Training																		
Other																		
Sub-totals																		
TOTAL					3	981			1	150	2	146	1	29	7	1.296	5	1.229

II. CATALYTIC SUPPORT PROVIDED TO OPERATIONAL TCDC ACTIVITIES

Experts	31				159						450				640		972	
Equipment		160				95										255		843
Fellowships					25	141					178	970			203	1.111	127	
Contracts	25	397			13	132					22	162			60	691	70	1.241
Other																		
Total Operational	56	557			197	368					650	1.132			903	2.057	1.169	2.084
GRAND TOTAL	57	687			205	3.445			1	150	662	2.402	1	29	926	6.703	1.191	6.860

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Organization: ECLAC

SECTION III

Statistical Summary

Utilization of the Capacities of Developing Countries in

Programmes and Projects of the UN Development System

1 January 1989 - 31 December 1990

Experts/Consultants

Total Provided		Recruited from Developing Countries			
W/M	US$ '000s	W/M	US $ '000s	% of Total US $	% of Total $ US
4.146		3.840		.93	

Fellowships

Total Provided		Placed in Developing Countries			
W/M	US$ '000s	W/M	US $ '000s	% of Total US $	% of Total $ US
1.218	1.111	1.218	1.111	100	100

Equipment (for 1989 only)

Total Provided		Purchased From Developing Countries			
US$ '000s		US $ '000s		% of Total US $	% of Total $ US
1.245		255		20	

Subcontracts

Total Provided		Awarded to Institutions/Firms of Developing Countries			
Number	US$ '000s	Number	US $ '000s	% of Total Number	% of Total $ US
64	914	60	691	94	73

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Annex I

ECLAC: Titles of TCDC-oriented projects operational during the 1989-1990 biennium

(i) Institution building

RLA/86/029	Elaboration and dissemination of new techniques for public policy programming and planning.
RLA/86/002	Support to foreign services in Latin America.
RLA/88/P61	Integration of population in development planning in the Caribbean.
RLA/88/P08	Support to the design and preparation of the 1990 Round of Population Censuses in Latin America and the Caribbean.
RFA/90/S08	Advancement of women in small-scale and microenterprises in the informal sector in Mexico and Venezuela.

(ii) Networking

CAM/89/015	Regional electrical integration in the Central American Isthmus (DIEICA phase II).
RLA/88/039	Design of policies for strengthening technological innovation capabilities in the business sector in Latin America.
PMA/90/S01	Technical cooperation in environmental planning and management in Latin America and the Caribbean.
ITA/87/S79	Natural disasters prevention.

(iii) Information systems

RLA/89/001	Technical cooperation for the development of capital goods industries.
HOL/89/S49	Establishment of a database in selected areas related to women's participation in socio-economic development.
OPS/90/S04	Women, health and development in Central America, Panama and Belize.

ECLAC: Titles of TCDC-oriented projects operational during the 1989-1990 biennium

IRC/87/S79 Technological information in the Caribbean.

IRC/86/S23 Information for development policies and planning (INFOPLAN, phase III).

(iv) Strengthening focal points

HOL/89/S47 Promotion of technical cooperation through linkages among TCDC national focal points in Latin America and the Caribbean.

(v) Meetings, seminars, workshops

HOL/84/S03 Economic cooperation among Latin American and Caribbean countries in the establishment of inland cargo terminals.

HOL/87/S60 Technical cooperation among the countries of Latin America concerning the transport, distribution, marketing and competitiveness of their exports.

ALA/90/S80 Identification of industrial complementation projects.

(vi) Studies and surveys

BID/90/S65 Frontier integration agreement between Argentina and Uruguay.

RFA/88/S21 The impact of subsidies and different systems of control and organization of public urban transport in Latin America.

RFA/90/S11 Technical cooperation among the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean in road maintenance.

ITA/88/S28 Support to Latin American and Caribbean countries in the sphere of economic recovery and development.

Annex II

RESOLUTION 508 (XXIII). COOPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AND REGIONS

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Recalling the Buenos Aires Plan of Action adopted at the United Nations Conference on Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries (TCDC) held in that city in September 1978 and endorsed by the General Assembly in resolution 33/134 of 19 December 1978,

Taking into account the decisions adopted at the sixth session of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries, which met from 18 to 22 September 1989 at United Nations Headquarters, New York, and in particular decisions 6/3 and 6/5 addressed to the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system,

Recalling its resolutions 491 (XXII) and 492 (XXII) on technical and economic cooperation among developing countries and regions,

Bearing in mind the results of the meeting of government experts convened by UNDP (New York, 9-20 April 1990) to identify the obstacles to technical cooperation among developing countries and recommend measures for surmounting them,

1. Takes note of the report of activities of the ECLAC system in support of cooperation among developing countries and regions in the biennium 1988-1989, presented by the ECLAC secretariat at this session;*

2. Reaffirms the importance of cooperation among the developing countries of Latin America and the Caribbean at the regional and subregional level as a means of achieving the economic and social development objectives of those countries;

3. Also reaffirms the importance of the role ECLAC msut play in supporting initiatives and actions by the countries of the region aimed at materializing cooperation among developing countries at the subregional, regional and interregional level;

4. Emphasizes the need to continue and intensify the secretariat's efforts to promote and support cooperation among the countries of the region

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* See the document entitled Activities of the ECLAC system to promote and support technical co-operation among developing countries and regions (LC/G.1611(SES.23/12)).

in sectors which their Governments consider to be of interest and to support and further the existing regional and subregional cooperation systems in those sectors;

5. Requests the Executive Secretary, in accordance with the relevant mandates, to:

(a) Strengthen the links between the ECLAC system and the national government-designated focal points for technical cooperation among developing countries and regions so that the secretariat's activities to promote and support such cooperation will continue to respond effectively to the needs of the countries of the region in those sectors which their Governments consider to be of priority importance for their economic and social development objectives, providing support, when so requested by Governments, for the management capacity as regards cooperation at the national level;

(b) Intensify activities designed to support existing cooperation networks and systems in those sectors in the region, facilitating and promoting the exchange of cooperation experience in order to improve the management capacity for cooperation among the countries of the region;

(c) Continue with activities designed to back up the dissemination of information on opportunities and initiatives for cooperation among developing countries at the regional and interregional levels;

(d) Continue and further expand activities aimed at identifying and incorporating operational forms of technical cooperation among developing countries in the various sectors of the programme of work of the ECLAC secretariat, with special emphasis on those forms which permit, where appropriate, the participation of both governmental and non-governmental agents of cooperation;

(e) Collaborate with initiatives and mechanisms for coordinating the work of bodies and organizations which carry on activities in the region relating to projects for cooperation among developing countries, so as to consolidate the progress already made in these matters and help to improve the efficiency and efficacy of such activities;

(f) Continue to give support to the regional programming exercises in technical cooperation among developing countries in sectors of priority importance to the countries, which are sponsored by the United Nations Development Programme in coordination with the Latin American Economic System;

(g) Continue to collaborate with the Permanent Secretariat of the Latin American Economic System in the preparation of activities with the national focal points for technical cooperation among developing countries within the scope of their respective mandates, especially in the case of activities connected with the annual Meetings of National Directors of Technical Cooperation;

(h) Step up joint action with the other regional commissions for the formulation and execution of projects to promote technical and economic cooperation among countries of the various developing regions, taking as the basis for this the initiatives already taken in this field among the regional commissions in recent years, in consultation and coordination with the relevant organizations of the United Nations system.

243rd meeting
11 May 1990

3. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)

Section I: Summary assessment

A. Support to promotional and operational TCDC activities

During the period under review, ESCAP jointly with other United Nations agencies, and the intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations continued its efforts to support TCDC initiatives and activities of members and associate members. Most of the promotional TCDC activities of ESCAP were implemented in the form of meetings, workshops, seminars, symposia, study tours and/or seminar-cum-study tours. There were undertaken in the areas of food, agriculture and rural development, environment, human settlements, development issues and policies, industrial development, international trade, development finance and tourism, natural resources, energy, population, science and technology, statistics, transport (transport and communication, shipping, port and inland waterways), social development and transnational corporation.

As shown in the enclosed table of section II, there were altogether 356 promotional TCDC activities at the total cost of approximately $38.74 million implemented in these areas as compared to 64 operational TCDC activities supported at a relatively lower cost of $303,119. The provision of in-country cost and the effective functioning of the national coordinating and administrative machinery of the developing countries continued to be the main impediments to the expansion of operational TCDC activities.

As to the utilization of the developing countries' capacities through recruitment of experts/consultants, placement of fellows, award of contracts, and procurement of equipment and supplies, all showed an upward trend in relative terms.

Organization: ESCAP

SECTION II

Level of Support for TCDC by Number of Activities and amounts (in $'000s US), 1 January 1989 - 31 December 1990

I. PROMOTIONAL ACTIVITIES

(A) Strengthening of Countries' Capacities for TCDC

Type of Activities	Regular Programme		U Country IPF		N Regional IPF		D INT/GLO IPF		P Development Banks		Funds-in-Trust & Other External Donor		Recipient Countries' Own Trust Funds		Total Current Reporting Period		Total Preceding Reporting Period	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Institution Strengthening					4	878			-	-	2	245	-	-	6	1123	-	-
Networking					10	8061			-	-	20	2379	3	60	33	10500	-	-
Info System					-	-					7	994	1	20	8	1014	-	-
Strengthening TCDC Focal Points					-	-			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	39
TCDC Training					2	30			-	-	1	19	2	50	5	99	32	345
Other					-	-			-	-	5	511	-	-	5	511	1	5
Sub-totals					16	8969			-	-	35	4148	6	130	57	13247	34	389

(B) Specific Activities to Promote, Identify or Formulate TCDC Operational Activities

Meetings, Seminars & Workshops					84	12886			1	100	159	8431	2	40	246	21457	179	5784
Feasibility Studies & Surveys					-	-			-	-	4	452	-	-	4	452	-	-
Training					28	2363			-	-	12	221	1	20	41	3304	50	1857
Other					8	180			-	-	-	-	-	100	8	280	15	882
Sub-totals					120	15429			1	100	175	9804	3	160	299	25493	244	8523
TOTAL					136	24398			1	100	210	13952	9	290	356	38740	278	8912

II. CATALYTIC SUPPORT PROVIDED TO OPERATIONAL TCDC ACTIVITIES

Experts					-	-			-	-	8	n.a.*	-	-	8	n.a.*	11	31
Equipment					-	-			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fellowships					-	-			-	-	53	n.a.*	-	-	53	n.a.*	39	161
Contracts					-	-			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other					-	-			-	-	3	n.a.*	-	-	3	n.a.*	3	7
Total Operational					-	-			-	-	64	303	-	-	64	303	53	199
GRAND TOTAL					136	24398			1	100	274	14255	9	290	420	39043	331	9111

* Not available.

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Organization: ESCAP

SECTION III

Statistical Summary

Utilization of the Capacities of Developing Countries in

Programmes and Projects of the UN Development System

1 January 1989 - 31 December 1990

Experts/Consultants

Total Provided		Recruited from Developing Countries			
W/M	US$ '000s	W/M	US $ '000s	% of Total US $	% of Total $ US
8,960	25,150	5,734	21,840	64	86

Fellowships

Total Provided		Placed in Developing Countries			
W/M	US$ '000s	W/M	US $ '000s	% of Total US $	% of Total $ US
203	255	198	222	97	87

Equipment

Total Provided		Purchased From Developing Countries			
US$ '000s		US $ '000s		% of Total US $	% of Total $ US
1,846		1,514			82

Subcontracts

Total Provided		Awarded to Institutions/Firms of Developing Countries			
Number	US$ '000s	Number	US $ '000s	% of Total Number	% of Total $ US
67	1,090	46	199	68	18

Table 2

/...

4. United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)

I. Support to promotional and operational TCDC activities

UNCHS views national capacity-building as a fundamental objective and function of its activities. Conversely, existing national capacity is regarded as the basic resource from which to draw to implement human settlements technical cooperation activities. Since TCDC has been conceived by UNCHS as constituting the essence of its mandate, it has not established separate activities to implement TCDC, but rather seeks to integrate TCDC modalities within the framework of UNCHS (Habitat) technical cooperation activities.

The following are some examples of such integrated TCDC promotional activities.

- The Urban Management Programme, INT/86/006, a joint UNDP/UNCHS/World Bank interregional project, is an example of a programme which has been specifically designed to strengthen the capacities of developing countries to engage in TCDC activities of an operational nature. The programme is providing both developing country Governments and external support agencies with policy alternatives, investment choices and technology options derived from case study research undertaken by developing country experts. Within this framework, a workshop was held in Nairobi in September 1990 on capacity-building in municipal governance, land, infrastructure, municipal finance and the urban environment. Participants in this workshop were representatives of regional and subregional networks of research and training institutions, Governments and non-governmental organizations. The Nairobi workshop also considered, inter alia, the specific request of the Mayors of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) for assistance in the preparation of the framework of an association of ECOWAS capital cities and for administrative support to its secretariat. UNCHS is helping the proposed association to get started and in the definition of what assistance might be most strategic.

- In a related development, the UMP held in August 1990 the organizational meeting to launch the Asia Regional Staff Exchange Programme for Urban Management (RAS/89/008). Senior-level representatives from six of the eight participating Asian countries met in Singapore to discuss the specific subject areas as well as the modalities and timetable for the exchange of staff which will be further supported by the programme during 1991.

II. Measures taken (or planned) to strengthen the organization's supportive role in promoting TCDC

UNCHS is not a funding agency and is, therefore, in no position to allocate resources a priori for TCDC activities. It does, however, whenever possible and acceptable to its clients, promote the concept of TCDC in projects assigned for its execution and in addition assigns a sizeable share of its regular budget resources for the organization of global and regional meetings, seminars and workshops aiming at expanding the interchange of experience among developing countries. The TCDC modality is viewed by UNCHS as a vehicle for enhancing awareness of the potential inherent in successful experiences. This is not only a statement of principle but a strategy which has been increasingly adopted in particular as a tool for project and programme formulation. The initial transfer of a successful country experience is viewed by UNCHS as an excellent instrument for highlighting the importance and potential impact of the specific policy option or implementation strategy being transferred and therefore as a valuable catalyst for mobilizing financing from multilateral, bilateral and national resources.

The Coordinators of the four geographic units of the Technical Cooperation Division have been assigned to act as focal points for TCDC activities, since they are in the best position to respond to requirements from the field and establish appropriate liaison with UNDP and other funding agencies. Regional and subregional training activities with the participation of all levels of public sector officers, non-governmental organizations and CBOs are permanently being conducted by UNCHS with institutions based in developing countries. In fact, capacity-building within local training institutions (the training of trainers) constitutes the core of the Centre's training programme and developing country case studies constitute the basis of these training materials. UNCHS also provides fellowships and sponsors study tours in training institutions in developing countries and encourages the formation of regional and subregional networks of training institutions.

Some of the latest UNCHS publications which directly support TCDC are:

- The Global Report on Human Settlements
- 1989 Project Information Report
- Directory of National Research Organizations in Construction Materials and Technologies in Developing Countries
- Information and Documentation Centres in the Field of Human Settlements
- Ministries and Governmental Institutions in the Field of Human Settlements
- Firms and Institutions Providing Consultant Services in the Field of Human Settlements

III. Use of developing countries' capacities

The Centre operates with an extensive roster of expertise with heavy developing country representation. Moreover, the Executive Director of UNCHS and a large proportion of UNCHS senior staff members are developing country nationals, as is the majority of the consultants and project personnel recruited. In 1990, for example, UNCHS hired, within the framework of its technical cooperation activities, a total of 324 national experts and consultants, or 61 per cent of the total number of experts and consultants recruited by UNCHS during the year.

UNCHS's record for the procurement of equipment and subcontracts (close to 60 per cent from developing countries) is amongst the top four agencies in the United Nations system, which further illustrates its commitment to TCDC modalities as the means to provide more innovative, relevant and cost-effective technical cooperation.

IV. Innovative approaches to TCDC

Among the new approaches regarding the development of TCDC activities mention should be made of the establishment of a comprehensive database on expertise available in the field of human settlements in developing countries and the design and execution of the above-cited regional programme for the Asia and Pacific region (RAS/89/008) entitled "Regional staff exchange programme for urban management", funded by UNDP, which is built upon the TCDC modality to promote horizontal capacity-building. The project is providng on-the-job learning/teaching and information exchange to about 100 senior and intermediate-level staff in various countries in Asia through staff exchange between ongoing urban management programmes in these countries. In view of its success, UNCHS also hopes to replicate this project in other regions as well.

5. United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

Summary assessment

As the lead United Nations organization for industrial development UNIDO focuses its activities on the industrial development of the developing countries through technical assistance, subregional, regional and interregional activities. In its medium-term plan, ECDC and TCDC have been singled out as an element common to industrial development, especially with respect to five thematic programmes, namely human resource development, development and transfer of technology, industrial rehabilitation, small and medium-scale industries and environment and energy. Consequently, ECDC and TCDC are implicit in many programmes and activities. This report presents those activities with ECDC and TCDC components undertaken by the organization during the reporting period (1989-1990).

I. Support for promotional and operational TCDC activities

Technical assistance to developing countries in various sectors in order to strengthen their capacities to engage in TCDC activities. They covered, inter alia, establishment of centres for industrial maintenance, spare parts and hand tools, pesticide development, pharmaceutical research, synthetic fibre, petroleum refining and petrochemical and technological information services.

Organization of regional and interregional meetings, seminars, workshops and expert groups on various sectors, aimed at promoting industrial cooperation, joint venture, transfer of technology, exchange of experiences and provision of equipment and expertise. They covered, inter alia, machine tools, agro-related metalworking, small-scale foundry industry, utilization of medicinal plants, fertilizer technology, wood based panels, telecommunication industry, petrochemical research and development, information system and fisheries industry.

Implementation of group training programmes to promote transfer of technology and exchange of experience. In Turkey, training programmes were organized in the utilization of medicinal and aromatic plants in the pharmaceutical industry, fruit and vegetable processing, cement and sugar industries, small-scale foundry operation, iron and steel industry, and fellowship in petrochemicals. In China, programmes focused on diesel engine repair and maintenance, design and manufacture of medium and small-size agricultural machinery and implements and fly ash utilization; in Romania, training on reconditioning and repair of spare parts and components for agricultural machinery.

In addition, UNIDO contributed to the organization of study tours (cement industry, medicinal plants, telecommunications industry and machine tools) elaboration of feasibility studies (oil extraction, rehabilitation of a cereal plant, production of bone meal, establishment of a textile factory and production of modern wooden boats).

II. Measures taken (or planned) to strengthen the organization's supportive role in promoting TCDC

In the Africa region TCDC is aimed at promoting intra-African industrial cooperation with development of a mutually complementary technological infrastructure in specialized fields (setting up of an African Iron and Steel Association, support to a standing committee on processing of raw materials, establishment of industrial free zones). As part of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa programme, TCDC activities will concentrate on regional and subregional enterprises and institutions and support services that will involve Africa's industrial capacity. In connection with the proposed African Economic Community, UNIDO's TCDC responses emphasize training, study tours and consultancy services, and joint studies and project promotion relating to pre-investment activities. In the Arab region, UNIDO is promoting intra-Arab region industrial cooperation, especially through the small- and medium-scale industrial sector. In the Asia and Pacific region, regional information and cooperation will be developed in specific subsectors such as plastics processing and manufacture of automotive components. For Latin America and the Caribbean, the major TCDC initiatives will be taken in the context of five subprogrammes, particularly in the industrial automation of the capital goods industry.

A copy of the information referral system for developing countries' TCDC capabilities, INRES-South was acquired from UNDP and agreement signed under which UNIDO will examine, upgrade and extend its industrial TCDC capacities in the form of training and research. Inventories of industrial capabilities for TCDC of Brazil and Romania were published. Two more such inventories for Turkey and Egypt are being prepared.

At the request of the Industrial Development Board, a regulatory framework for the ECDC and TCDC component of the UNIDO programme was drafted and will be submitted to the Board for examination and approval. The framework is intended as a stimulant to greater use of ECDC and TCDC mechanisms in programming and project formulation, design and implementation.

III. Use of developing countries' capacities

UNIDO continues to make all possible efforts to increase the use of resources from developing countries by awarding contracts to their organizations and institutions and by hiring their experts. Efforts were also made to ensure that, to the maximum extent possible, bidder lists included companies from developing countries. Results of 1989 and 1990 are as follows:

Year	Total contracts awarded	From developing countries				
		No. of contracts	No. of countries	Value (in ml $)	% of total contracts	% of total value (in ml $)
1989	185	69	34	3.6	37	18.7
1990	204	75	41	4.2	36.8	21.6

Similar efforts were made on the equipment purchasing side. Nevertheless, with developing countries needing increasingly sophisticated equipment, much of what they require is not available in developing countries, or if available, is often not serviced in the recipient countries. For 1989, 22.3 per cent of equipment orders were placed with vendors and manufacturers in developing countries, i.e., 741 orders out of 3,315 valued at $6.7 million (16.7 per cent of the total $40.1 million). For 1990, 28.7 per cent, i.e. 852 orders out of 2,966 valued at $8.9 million (20.7 per cent of the total $43 million).

During 1989, 469 candidatures from developing countries were submitted by Governments (27.6 per cent of the total). A number of 678 experts from developing countries, including national experts, were appointed (31.8 per cent of the total). During 1990, 891 nationals from developing countries were recruited. They represent 36 per cent of all experts and consultants who received employment contracts.

Innovative approaches to TCDC

Solidarity meetings in the industrial development of the least developed countries constitute a useful mechanism whereby the more advanced developing countries could examine, discuss and agree to help implement specific projects in the host country on agreed terms. Although the main responsibility for implementing the projects lies with the cooperating partners themselves, UNIDO continues to monitor and, in some cases, assist in the follow-up activities within the limits of available funds.

Within its TCDC programme, UNIDO continues to develop TCDC projects through organization of meetings and workshops which either focus on a specific or general sector. For example, the workshop on the industrial utilization of medicinal plants held in China last year was not only an occasion for exchange of experiences and information. It was also a forum during which the participants could identify and agree on specific areas for cooperation and on follow-up activities.

UNIDO has initiated with some developing countries a special trust fund arrangement as a mechanism through which UNIDO and the donors could identify and develop projects for cooperation among developing countries.

Organization: UNIDO

SECTION II

Level of Support for TCDC by Number of Activities and amounts (in $'000s US), 1 January 1989 - 31 December 1990

I. PROMOTIONAL ACTIVITIES

(A) Strengthening of Countries' Capacities for TCDC

Type of Activities	Regular Programme		U N D P Country IPF		Regional IPF		INT/GLO IPF		Development Banks		Funds-in-Trust & Other External Donor		Recipient Countries' Own Trust Funds		Total Current Reporting Period		Total Preceding Reporting Period	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Institution Strengthening			8	12888														
Networking	2	362																
Info System	5	466																
Strengthening TCDC Focal Points																		
TCDC Training																		
Other																		
Sub-totals	7	828	8	12888														

(B) Specific Activities to Promote, Identify or Formulate TCDC Operational Activities

Meetings, Seminars & Workshops	24	1705							24	1705								
Feasibility Studies & Surveys	2	123																
Training									8*	807								
Other																		
Sub-totals	26	1828							32	2512								
TOTAL	33	2656	8	12888					32	2512								

II. CATALYTIC SUPPORT PROVIDED TO OPERATIONAL TCDC ACTIVITIES

Experts	13	130																
Equipment		30																
Fellowships	10	10																
Contracts																		
Other																		
Total Operational	23	170																
GRAND TOTAL	56	2826	8	12888					32	2512								

* In-plant group training.

Table 1

Organization: UNIDO

SECTION III

Statistical Summary

Utilization of the Capacities of Developing Countries in

Programmes and Projects of the UN Development System

1 January 1989 - 31 December 1990

Experts/Consultants

Total Provided		Recruited from Developing Countries			
W/M	US$ '000s	W/M	US $ '000s	% of Total US $	% of Total $ US
12,594		6,018		47	

Fellowships

Total Provided		Placed in Developing Countries			
W/M	US$ '000s	W/M	US $ '000s	% of Total US $	% of Total $ US
5,670	29,500	1,500	7,800	26.5	26.4

Equipment

Total Provided		Purchased From Developing Countries			
US$ '000s		US $ '000s		% of Total US $	% of Total $ US
83,000		15,600			18.8

Subcontracts

Total Provided		Awarded to Institutions/Firms of Developing Countries			
Number	US$ '000s	Number	US $ '000s	% of Total Number	% of Total $ US
389	38,501	144	7,766	37	20.2

Table 2

6. United Nations Volunteers programme (UNV)

I. Support to promotional and operational TCDC activities

UNV makes every effort to facilitate the direct involvement of developing country representatives in meetings which result in a greater awareness of the potential of those countries to mobilize national volunteer resources for assignment in other developing countries. Thus, during the course of 1990 at a UNV Consultative Meeting on Volunteer Service and Development, participation was arranged at the government level from Brazil, China, Cuba, Egypt, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Morocco, the Philippines, Thailand, Tunisia and Zaire. Non-governmental organizations from Brazil, Haiti, India, Nigeria and Peru also participated in a Special Consultation on Volunteer Participation in Working with the Urban Poor. These meetings, by bringing together developing country government and non-governmental organization representatives, encourage the exchange of experiences and the exploration of ways of promoting international volunteerism.

II. Measures to strengthen the organization's supportive role in promoting TCDC

Around 87 per cent of the totality of UNV's Special Voluntary Fund general contributions and interest, totalling approximately $1.1 million in 1990, are allocated to meet external costs of United Nations Volunteers from developing countries, which compares with the 10 per cent earmarking laid down in recommendation 5 of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action.

As far as strengthening focal points is concerned, arrangements for the channelling of volunteer manpower through UNV were established in 1990 through agreements in the cases of Egypt, Jordan, Morocco, the Republic of Korea and Viet Nam to add to those already established with China, Cuba, Ghana, India, Myanmar and Zaire. Further such agreements are anticipated in 1991.

III. Use of developing country capacities

Around 87 per cent of the 2,000 serving UNVs originate in the developing world: 49.2 per cent from Africa; 31.5 per cent from Asia and the Pacific; 7.3 per cent from Latin America; and 12 per cent from Arab countries. All volunteers assigned under UNV's Participatory Development Programme (PDP) are drawn from the developing region in which they serve. The main constraint in increasing further the percentage of developing country nationals serving as UNVs outside the UNV's PDP operations is the principle of universality which underlies the programme and which requires that UNV make efforts to balance the recruitment sources of volunteers it fields. Nevertheless, as the demand for UNVs grows, it is anticipated that the pressure on the supply side for well-qualified developing country nationals to serve as UNVs will continue to grow. In this context it should be noted that the number of serving UNVs from developing countries increased from 1,594 in 1989 to 1,786 in 1990 when a

total of over 20,000 volunteer months from developing countries was delivered.

Another example of UNV'S increasing use of developing country capacities is the extent to which developing country nationals are now being recruited as consultants both locally and internationally to undertake evaluation exercises for the programme.

For its periodic Inter-Governmental Meetings (IGM), UNV has always elected to ensure the venue is in a less developed country. Thus, in 1982 the IGM was held in Saana, Yemen, in 1986 in Maseru, Lesotho, and the next IGM towards the end of 1991 is planned for Nepal. This measure has facilitated a fuller participation of developing countries than would otherwise have been the case and has helped underline the capacity that least developed countries have to host such gatherings.

IV. Innovative approaches to TCDC

UNV's PDP is concerned with strengthening grass-roots-focused government and non-governmental organization programmes through exchanges of experience, skills and knowledge in promoting self-help initiatives at the community level. UNV is currently exploring mechanisms for local organizations participating in the programme to assume responsibility for the management of such exchanges which will involve a degree of training to ensure adequate institutional capacity to handle the exchanges.

On the broader front, UNV is committed to exploring means by which the UNV modality, encompassing contractual periods of three months and above, can be utilized to facilitate the transfer of technical know-how between developing country institutions. In this respect, an arrangement between UNV and INRES-South needs to be developed whereby suitable partners for collaboration can be identified and a plan of action drawn up.

Finally, UNV is currently undertaking a survey of repatriated UNV specialists which should help to ascertain the extent to which they have brought home new skills, awareness and understanding as well as the degree to which they play an advocacy and networking role in terms of their former countries of assignment. The survey should reveal ways of strengthening links between the sending and receiving country that extend beyond the UNV assignment itself.

Organization: UNITED NATIONS VOLUNTEERS

SECTION III

Statistical Summary

Utilization of the Capacities of Developing Countries in

Programmes and Projects of the UN Development System

1 January 1988 - 31 December 1990

UNV

Total Provided		Recruited from Developing Countries			
W/M	US$ '000s	W/M	US $ '000s	% of Total US $	% of Total $ US
23.000	41.400.00	20.000	36.000.000	87	

Fellowships

Total Provided		Placed in Developing Countries			
W/M	US$ '000s	W/M	US $ '000s	% of Total US $	% of Total $ US

Equipment

Total Provided		Purchased From Developing Countries			
US$ '000s		US $ '000s		% of Total US $	% of Total $ US

Subcontracts

Total Provided		Awarded to Institutions/Firms of Developing Countries			
Number	US$ '000s	Number	US $ '000s	% of Total Number	% of Total $ US

Table 2

7. World Food Council (WFC)

In the last two years WFC has retained its focus on the policy issues it had identified in previous policy studies, including the conceptualization of TCDC and financing of such operations. Through extensive exchanges of views and opinions at its ministerial sessions as well as frank discussions during several regional consultations, the Council reached general agreement on the approaches to these issues. In the Cairo Programme of Action and the Bangkok Recommendations adopted at the fifteenth and sixteenth ministerial sessions, held in 1989 and 1990, respectively, member countries of WFC committed themselves to work both individually and collectively to achieve the hunger reduction goals they had set for themselves. Among the actions they undertook to take were specific measures aimed at strengthening TCDC operations, particularly those in the areas of food production, agro-industries and institution building. The approaches recommended by WFC regarding some main issues encountered in applying TCDC modality are summarized below.

I. Refining the concept of TCDC

During the reporting period WFC has continued to voice concern over the concept of TCDC as is defined now. It has noted that there exist different understandings of TCDC and confusion has arisen over the classification of projects under this category. In addition, criteria and standards governing TCDC operations, particularly those regarding partnership, terms of cooperation and financing, have not been fully developed.

In face of such a situation WFC has urged the United Nations development system to renew its effort at upgrading the conceptualization of TCDC with a view to integrating TCDC into the mainstream of development thinking. The Council has repeatedly emphasized that only when this theoretical constraint is removed will TCDC as an effective development cooperation modality be brought into full play. The Council is encouraged to notice that initial steps in this direction have been undertaken by some multilateral development agencies.

II. Strengthening TCDC focal points

Another issue that has been cause for concern for the Council during the reporting period is the position of TCDC focal points at the national level and within the United Nations development system. WFC maintains that given the deficiencies in the institutional structure of TCDC, there is an urgent need to strengthen the position of TCDC focal points within the government bureaucracy as well as multilateral development agencies. In this connection, the Council has recommended that TCDC focal points function at once as project initiator, transmitter and supervisor. It has on many occasions urged Governments and multilateral agencies to undertake specific measures to boost the position of TCDC focal points so that they could fully and effectively participate in project identification, formulation and implementation.

III. Financing TCDC operations

Inadequate financing remains a serious obstacle to the successful implementation of TCDC projects and on wider application of this modality. On this matter WFC has often pointed out that while the main responsibility of financing TCDC operations rests with developing countries themselves, developed countries should take active measures to provide financial and technical support to such operations. To this end the Council has advocated tripartite cooperation agreements as an effective approach. At its fifteenth ministerial session, held in Cairo in May 1989, the Council once again called on developed countries and international organizations to take concrete measures to render such assistance to developing countries. In addition, during the period under review, the Council has also stressed on several occasions that the integration of the TCDC concept into mainstream development thinking would help channel resources to TCDC projects and has urged development agencies concerned to initiate action in this direction.

IV. Role of women in TCDC

The role of women in development and to some extent in TCDC has been gaining increasing prominence in development thinking. During the reporting period WFC has continued its effort at encouraging Governments and the United Nations development system to further involve women in TCDC operations. However, the Council has noted that the dual features of women's status in many developing societies, i.e., their continued marginalization in the social hierarchy on the one hand and their preponderant role in attending to the daily needs of the family on the other, have not been fully taken into consideration in project formulation and execution. In many cases this has led to failure to translate project emphasis on women into concrete results.

In order to remedy this situation, the Council has called on Governments and development agencies to strengthen institutions specializing in women. The Council has suggested that TCDC projects involved in human resources development and institution building include, whenever feasible, a component related to women. In doing so women's views and opinions should be sought and their knowledge and skills utilized. The Council has further identified food production and agro-industries as areas where women's potentials have been left largely untapped, and has urged Governments and development agencies concerned to work out effective ways and means whereby women's contributions to development could be realized.

8. World Bank

As you know, the Bank provided loans and credits to its member countries which they use to procure goods and services required for the implementation of projects. All member countries, as well as Switzerland and Taiwan, China are eligible as sources for procurement. For FY1990, (1 July 1989-30 June 1990), the World Bank disbursed a total of $9,719 million for equipment, civil works, consultants and others. Of this, $6,920 million (71.2 per cent) were disbursed to what is referred to in Bank's nomenclature as Part I (or developed) countries, and $2,799 million (28.8 per cent) to non-Part I countries. This amount covered the procurement of equipment for $732 million, civil works for $235 million, consultants for $77 million and all other goods for $1,753 million. It is also worth noting that of the amount of $518 million disbursed to consultants to Part I countries, some was used to pay for partnerships with firms from Part II countries but, unfortunately, the Bank is unable to determine the size of such payments. In the Bank's view, these figures represent the closest form of TCDC that it is able to document.

The Bank hires consultants directly under its administrative budget or under financing from external sources (UNDP and trust funds). In FY1989, for which figures are now available, the Bank made 7,108 appointments of individual consultants for a total number of a little over one quarter of a million days paid. During that year, 63.75 per cent of paid days were made to consultants from Part I countries and 36.25 per cent of paid days made to consultants from Part II countries.